

The Model County of America.

[The Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Home Journal, in replying to current objections to the emancipation of the slaves, especially in the State of Missouri, refers, by way of illustration, to the County of Chester, in Pennsylvania, as a "model county." The article was probably written by a former citizen of that County, who has lately taken up his abode in Iowa.]

Why should the same proportion of blacks come more abundantly in Missouri than in Pennsylvania? Take the County of Chester in that State, where about ten per cent. of the population are free negroes. The number of blacks, compared with the whites, is greater in that County than in any other section of the free States, and it is unquestionably the most prosperous community on the face of the entire globe. It is the model County of America. The people are engaged principally in agriculture, and it may, without exaggeration be called the paradise of farmers. In no other County in the Union is agriculture brought to so high a degree of perfection, and in no other is there such general and rapid improvement going on in that branch of industry. Its improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, are nowhere excelled. Its hard clay soil is made by lime, manure, and other fertilizers, to produce even better crops of all kinds than the richest prairies of the West, as now cultivated. Its fine farm-houses, built of stone or brick, its spacious barns and extensive sheds, its fruit-orchards, flower-gardens and shrubbery, its ornamental shade trees which everywhere abound, its beautiful hedges and velvet lawns in fine, its substantial homesteads, on every hundred acres—no homestead surpassed, if equalled, in the world. As an evidence of the industrial accumulations of Chester County, it may be mentioned that, though small in geographical limit, and the fifth in population, yet its citizens have more money at interest than any County in the old Keystone State, except Philadelphia. Not is the moral, intellectual and social condition of the people of that fair County behind that of any other community on this or the other side of the Atlantic. In no land that the sun ever shines on are there more of the comforts and elegancies of life for the mass, or a more cultivated, refined and virtuous society. Its ever-green and grapeful hills-tops are crowned with temples of learning, and luxurious abodes of domestic comfort, love and peace cluster in all its valleys.

Now we do not suppose that the great wealth, and high culture physical and moral, which so distinguishes that County is attributable to the fact that it has a greater proportion of negroes than any County in all the free States; far from it. But it is certain that their presence could not have been very detrimental to its prosperity. That class of its population are, as a general thing, industrious, cleanly, well-behaved, intelligent, thrifty and happy. The men make as good farmers, and the women as good washers and housemaids, as are to be had in America. They are in many respects decidedly superior to the great mass of white laborers of Missouri. And if the whites and blacks can thus live and work together, free and comparatively equal, for their individual and general good in Pennsylvania, why can they not do the same in Missouri?

Eleven Female Rioters Tried and Acquitted.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Richmond county, Ohio, the case that created the most interest, as we learn from the Mansfield Herald, was one in which several ladies were indicted and tried for riot. It appears that some time in November last, the ladies of the village of Belleville, in that county, to the number of eleven, some of whom having fathers, and some brothers, who frequented a liquor shop kept by a man named Morris, resolved to put an end to the cause of their troubles, and did so, by smashing his casks and decanters, and destroying the liquor. They were complained of by Morris and were indicted as before stated. The case came on for hearing, and being arraigned at the bar, they pleaded "Not guilty." Numerous witnesses were examined, and the case occupied some three days. The jury was duly charged by the court and retired. In about an hour the bell rung, announcing that they had decided upon their verdict; and the people who had manifested the most intense interest, crowding the court-room during the whole trial, rushed from all quarters of

the town, so that the court-room would scarcely hold them. When the foreman of the jury rose to hand in the verdict, the most breathless silence prevailed; and when he responded to the clerk "Not guilty," the words were caught up, and such shouting, clapping, laughing and shaking of hands was never before witnessed in that dignified hall of justice. Although late at night, the young men from Belleville could not wait for the morning, or the cars, but flocked in home to tell the news. When the ladies arrived the next day they were received with every demonstration of approval by the inhabitants of the village.

THE JOURNAL.

CODDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning April 9, 1857.

JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR.

Republican Nominations.

For Governor,
DAVID WILMOT,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM MILWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES VEECH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Attention Delinquent Collectors.

The Commissioners of Potter county will meet at Coddersport, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of May next, for the purpose of settling with the Collectors who are in arrears. Those who do not come forward at that time and arrange their accounts, will be visited by the Sheriff before the June Court, March 24, 1857.

DUICK WHIPPLE, Comm'r
S. S. RASCO, Comm'r
Attest:
L. B. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Potter Co.:
GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 33d section of the Act of 21st May, 1851, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Coddersport, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the first day of the month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to select, vice 1856, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of sound and experienced judgment, for three succeeding years; to determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the same to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 35th and 36th sections of said act.
County Superintendent of Potter Co.,
Coddersport, April 1st, 1857.—J. H. ENDRICK.

A quantity of saw-mill machinery is advertised in our columns this week. Lumbermen will do well to give it their attention.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Inquire Within." The work is one which every family should have in its library, and we regard it as an exceedingly cheap book at \$1.

We ask attention to the "appeal for Wm. S. Bailey of Ky.," to be found in another column. We hope there are a number of men in this County who will subscribe for his weekly paper; if they do not feel able to contribute to the fund being raised for his benefit.

The business of drunkard making has been outlawed in Ohio, as will appear from the trial of eleven ladies of Belleville, for breaking open certain liquor casks. See article from Sandusky Register in another column. Who does say, that was not a righteous verdict?

There might, and ought to be a hundred thousand dollars worth of butter made in this county the present season. That would only be a little over two firkins to each taxable. Ought not each taxable to produce that much? Nay, could not much more than that be done, and no person be over-worked at that?

The municipal election in St. Louis has resulted in the triumph of Freedom. There was three tickets in the field. One representing opposition to Slavery extension, the pro-Slavery Democratic, and the American. The former had within 103, as many votes as both the others, and has carried both branches of the councils, and the entire City Ticket. The Democrat, the organ of the successful party, is a noble paper, and has conducted the campaign with great power and a manly independence. The result of the St. Louis election will have a happy influence

on the emigration to Kansas, as the Democrat, and the men just elected to office in that great city, have been the steady friends of the emigrant. There will be no blockade of the Missouri river this year. All honor to the Freeman of St. Louis.

Death of Senator Penrose.

Hon. Charles B. Penrose, Senator from Philadelphia, died at Harrisburg on the 6th inst., aged 60 years. He was the oldest member of the body, with the exception, we believe, of Mc Wilkins, of Allegheny county. His name had become so identified with the proceedings of that body, from his long and able services in either House, that his unexpected demise will be more severely felt by its members, than the mere announcement of his death would lead the reader to believe. More than eighteen years ago he was Speaker of the Senate, and was serving his third term in that body at the time of his death. He held the post of Solicitor of the Treasury under the administration of Gen. Harrison, and was for a few months Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by appointment of Gen. Taylor. The Senate attended his funeral in a body, as did also the House of Representatives.

The Sugar crop of this county is a very important one, more so this spring than usual. In 1850 there was according to the Census Statistics of the county, 1137 families in Potter, and these made 134,000 lbs. of maple sugar. We think there are now 1900, families, and that each family has made at least one half as much more sugar as in 1850. In that year each family averaged 118 lbs., and on one half increase for this season, and it will make 177 lbs. for each family, and 331,000 for the entire yield of the county.

This is so much wealth actually produced by our farmers, at a time when most of them could not have done much else. This is beginning the year most auspiciously. Let them but follow it up by an energetic and judicious use of their dairies, and sheep-folds, and the farmers of Potter will have made their mark on the prosperity of the county. When beef is worth 3 cts. per lb., and butter 20 to 25, no farmer ought to fail in earning money. There is no more difficulty in making money at farming in this county than in the west. All it wants is a little energy and enterprise in improving the facilities around us.

We hope every School Director read the communication of "K." in last week's Journal, in relation to the election of County Superintendent. If any omitted doing so, we ask them to turn to last week's paper, and read it now. Next week we shall publish an article from the School Journal on the same subject to which we invite the attention of every School Director. Give the subject your earnest attention, and then act up to your convictions.

The New York Herald says that Dr. ROBERT HURTEX of that City has been accomplishing the most extraordinary results in the treatment of consumption, by Inhalation, decreasing the mortality more than One Thousand in the past two years. The following are the figures from the City Inspector's Report:
Deaths from Consumption in 1854, 3,032; in 1855, 2,624; in 1856, 2,357; showing an actual saving of life truly miraculous, when we consider that this disease has heretofore been regarded as hopelessly fatal.

There is something out of joint about our Wellsville mail. Every other night the mail comes in without New York papers. What does this mean? Does the express get behind every other morning, or is it owing to the stage leaving too early every other morning? There is something wrong somewhere, and great inconvenience is the fruit of this irregularity.

The Spring Term of the Coddersport Academy commenced on Monday a week ago. There are now fifty Students in attendance, many of them young Ladies and Gentlemen. This shows that the School is in a healthy condition, and speaks well for the people of the County.

Public Defaulters.

A recently received copy of the Legislative Record, sent us by one of our attentive Representatives, contains a list of "Public Defaulters," who appear upon the books of the Treasurer's Department to be in arrears to the Commonwealth. It embraces over 400 names, and the total amount of indebtedness exceeds \$400,000. We find in it the names of several well known citizens, held accountable for money not paid over as Treasurers, Prothonotaries, Auctioneers, etc. The inquiry, made in other quarters, suggests itself to our mind, if the balances against these persons are just, why are they not collected? and if they are not just, why are they permitted to stand upon the books to be brought forward annually as a perpetual reproach against innocent parties? The gentlemen from this County implicated are highly respectable, we cannot think that they would knowingly cheat the Commonwealth out of a single cent. We doubt not that, at least a majority of their number, could, if properly called upon, give explanations which would wholly exculpate them from the defalcation alleged in their several cases.

We agree with the Pittsburg Gazette that the Legislature ought to appoint a Committee to examine this list, with directions to inquire into the facts fully. If there are any accounts that ought to be honorably closed, at once, let them say so; if they are any that are utterly worthless, as we are sure they are, let them say so; and if there are any that are undeniably just and can be collected, let them be separated from the rest, and their collection pressed with all possible vigor. It is time this rightful list should be curtailed in its proportions; and while justice is thus done on the one hand, to those who have been unjustly classed as "defaulters," let justice also be done to the Commonwealth in securing to her treasury what is properly her due.—Eric Gazette.

Of the \$1,937 42 reported in the above list as due from six of the former officers of this County, we know that over two thirds of it has been paid, and not over \$400 of it is collectable. Now why are these claims left open from year to year? Is it because a large majority of the public defaulters are old line Democrats that no attempt is made to collect them?

Of the amount uncollected in this county only \$103 56 are due from a Republican and that has been paid, and a short time, comparatively speaking. There are two defaulting officers in this county not named in the list, so take it altogether, very little information is given to the public by publication of the State Treasurer. The whole system of dealing with the officers of the State who collect her funds, needs revising by the Legislature.

The Dred Scott Decision—Will it Strengthen the Slave Power?

The daughters of the North chuckled over the decision of Judge Taney, as if it had been the death-knell of Freedom. But the Slave holds a different opinion. He thinks this attempt to deceive the slaves.

The new journal just established at Richmond with the title of "The South," agrees with the Charleston print that the southern party is weakened by what are looked upon by many as important successes, and that it was scarce ever in greater danger than at this moment, when it seems to have obtained most of its ends. The passing of the Nebraska bill, which was thought to have given the finishing blow to abolitionism—a term in which the slaveholder includes all forms and shades of opposition to the spread of slavery—shattered the strength of the oligarchy, and the decision in the Dred Scott case may complete its overthrow. "The South says."

In the final conflict between slavery and abolitionism, which this very decision will precipitate rather than retard, the principles of the judgment in the Dred Scott case may be of some avail to the South in giving an appearance of justice and moderation to its position. Of these advantages the South is secure; but let us not abandon ourselves to the delirium of a premature triumph. The victory is not yet gained; and it is a question whether the decision may not add as much to the material strength of the North as it deducts from its moral power. Another such success as was achieved in the Kansas Nebraska act, and the South would have been undone—so hardy was the victory won, and so much of resentment and furious energy did it infuse into the ranks of the adversary. It seems as if the same consequence will follow from our re-

Death by Fire.

Our Journal.—A dreadful accident occurred in our township on Wednesday, April 1st. Mr. Thomas Penrose has for many years been subjected and afflicted with fits, by which he became suddenly convulsed and fell to the ground. He had for a short time been assisting Mr. John Colby in making sugar, and had, Wednesday, Mr. Colby went to dinner leaving him a short distance from the kettles at work, and his little girls close by. He had just sat down to the table, when hearing a scream he rushed to the kettles (about thirty rods off), and there found Mr. Penrose fallen in a fit across one kettle, one arm in the hot boiling sap and his face between two kettles over a hot fire. He instantly drew him out, but it was in vain; he had fled, and his face, as charged by fire that his nearest friends would not have known him. Surely Death is at hand when we least expect it.
A. G. PRESSON.
Allegheny, April 7th, 1857.

How to Steal Cuba.

As the enslavement of Kansas, and the stealing of Cuba, are the chief objects of desire on the part of the South at present, we presume our readers will be glad to know how it is proposed to accomplish this scheme.

The following article from a Richmond paper gives notice to Buchanan that he is expected to redeem his Orotund pledge, and points out the way for him to do it. We shall not be surprised to learn that the Administration has adopted their dishonest and mean method of re-annexing Cuba to the United States.

This is what the Richmond paper proposes—of course the Buchanan party of Pennsylvania will say amen to it. "Among the considerations which chiefly commended Mr. Buchanan to the support of the southern people at the canvass of 1856, must be reckoned a vague but satisfactory assurance of the acquisition of Cuba as to be a principal object of his administration."

A quarrel of long standing between Spain and Mexico, touching some pecuniary demand by the former upon the latter, had just been revived with peculiar acrimony, when a violent issue was precipitated by an explosion of popular fury. Certain Spanish subjects in Mexico were taken up and outraged; and a rude government, that prayed some retributive justice, offered proper atonement to the Spaniards, all to the detriment of the peace. Penalties were imposed upon the Spaniards, and reparation for the injuries done to Mexico was demanded. The Spanish government refused to accede to the demand, and the Mexican government, in consequence, sent an expedition to Cuba, to lead the expedition, and that Santa Anna is to lead at the light of his countenance.

"Now, here is a chance for Cuba. Our government need not stir a finger—the people will do the work if they be not interrupted by tedious inter-vention."
"Let the administration sustain Commodore, and back him in his stand against Spain. It is necessary, and in a supply of mind—plenty of projects can be found for the occasion. Whether we adopt M. Forsyth's plan, and say it is in consideration of certain commercial and postal discussions, or propose a purchase of territory, is a matter of not the least importance to the Mexican government does not succumb to a way of money. Commodore, the President, is an ardent republican and a fast friend of the United States. We may trust him. All he wants is money; with that we can not only repel the Spanish invasion, but retanate by a decent upon Cuba. He has but to accept their services, and to send of fearless adventurers to man his country with men under his banner."
"Among the warriors who entered Mexico to triumph in 1847, we may find generals to lead his army."
"Only let Mr. Buchanan be engaged in canvassing the claims of real competitors for custom-house duties, let the federal government send its hands off, and Cuba will be the conquest of American enterprise as surely as Spain and Mexico comes to blows."

"But whether this opportunity be accepted or not, the South positively demands of the administration that it make an honest, earnest and persistent effort to redeem its pledge in the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Buchanan's ardent aspiration after the object, and his great experience in diplomacy, justify the strongest hopes of a successful issue in the negotiation."

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Mr. Mark Scrabble.—Mac Laurin's "Patent Process" is effecting a revolution in the methods of teaching Penmanship. The New York Tribune of March 30th, speaking of a recent Public School Examination in that city, says:—"The exercises in penmanship (Mac Laurin's) were conducted in concert, and gave the most flattering results. The rapidity and freedom of hand were remarkable. This Process, complete, is sent to any address for Six Cents Advertisement."

An Appeal for Wm. S. Bailey of Ky.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: I wish to say a word to the Republicans of the Free States through The Tribune, which I hope will be copied into other Republican journals. Wm. S. Bailey of Newport, Ky. has published for seven years, a "Slavey" paper in Kentucky. He and his family have suffered slow and painful death. He has been persecuted, his buildings burned, and he has endured much violence. But he perseveres, and is resolved to do as still Kentucky remains a free State. He needs \$500 of the \$1,000 required for this purpose in the Massachusetts Legislature and in Boston, he has not more than \$130, and shall probably be the remainder. Other friends in Boston have sent him \$200; friends in Salem nearly \$200. He now needs \$100 to have immediately \$1,000 to pay on his house, which he has sacrificed for Freedom, but holds still under a mortgage. He will lose the opportunity of redemption unless he is aided to this amount. His paper is doing good service in Kentucky. The weekly circulates over 2,000 copies in that State, and the Daily some 500 copies. He has won a position which is highly important to hold. A little aid now will make it sure. He ought to be helped in two ways: by subscriptions to his paper—the Weekly is \$1 a year in advance, the Daily \$5—and by donations. If every one who reads this article will send him a small donation, a most noble champion of our cause will be cheered and made strong in his arduous and important work. In my poverty I have freely given him many days of hard work, spent in securing the \$130 I have sent him. Are there not many readers of The Tribune who will give one day in canvassing for a few subscribers and donations for Wm. S. Bailey, esq., Editor of The Weekly Kentucky News, Newport, Kentucky. Will not all Republicans papers insert this appeal?

Yours for the Constitution which our Fathers ordained and established to secure the blessings of Liberty.
DANIEL FOSTER.
Clerk of House of Representatives.

The weather hereabouts has the appearance of the last of February, rather than the middle of April. Snow is falling.